

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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news, selected from the various papers, will be liberally
paid for. For further particulars, apply to the
ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, every day.

Volume XX.....No. 288

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Metamora—The
Wandering Minstrel.MIRRO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Miss Fanny—The
Widow.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—The Widow—The
Widow.BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street—John of Paris
—The Widow.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—A Lady in
Difficulties—The Widow.METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—Adrienne
Lecouvreur.MIRRO'S SALOON, Broadway—Colleen's New
Minstrel.WOODS' MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—Metamora
—The Widow.BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 430
Broadway—The Widow.THE ALLEGHANIANS, and THE DIAMOND OF THE
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL—At 603 Broadway.APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway—The Hermit, by
Mrs. Alexander.

New York, Wednesday, October 17, 1855.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, will leave
this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.The European mail will close in this city at half-past
ten o'clock, this morning.The Herald (printed in English and French) will be
published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,
in wrappers, six cents.Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
New York Herald will be received at the following places
in Europe:LONDON: John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange Street, East.
LONDON: J. G. Smith, No. 17 Cornhill.

PARIS: J. G. Smith, No. 17 Cornhill.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald
will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at
the office during the previous week, and to the hour of
publication.

The News.

The steamship Atlantic, which left Liverpool on
the 6th inst. for this port, is now due. She will
bring one week's later European news.The steamship Empire City arrived yesterday
from Aspinwall, with a full complement of passengers,
over a million and a quarter of treasure, and the
California mails to the 20th ult. The dates from
San Francisco are no later than those received by
the Northern Light, which arrived on Saturday.
From New Granada we have files of Panama and
Aspinwall papers down to October 6. The United
States war steamer Massachusetts was daily expected
at Panama from Aspinwall, and it was supposed
that she would remain in port at the former place
until the official difficulties pending between Mr.
Ward, United States Consul, and the Executive of
the State of Panama were settled. Consul Ward
had addressed a letter to Senor Echaverria, Governor
of the province of Panama, relative to the imprisonment
of William H. Hunter, an American citizen, who was
arrested and put in jail some time since on the
complaint of G. M. Totten, Superintendent of the
Panama Railroad, for an alleged breach of trust.
Hunter was about to be sent to Aspinwall for trial,
when he applied to Mr. Ward for protection, making
a plea of ill health as a claim for either an immediate
liberation or speedy trial. Mr. Ward stated
Hunter's case strongly, and claimed his liberation
on the grounds of ill health, illegal arrest, and a
previous settlement of the charges against him by
arbitration. He relied on the position that, according
to the Consular Convention between the governments
of New Granada and the United States, Consuls
have the right to apply directly to the authorities
of their district, and take all necessary measures
to prevent the delay of justice to their countrymen,
and that they may appear in their behalf before
the respective authorities of the place where they
reside, when necessary; and that, according to
the treaty of peace, amity and commerce between
the two countries, Consuls having obtained their
respective from the general government, shall be
held considered as such by all the authorities,
magistrates, and inhabitants in the consular
district in which they reside. Having duly
addressed the Governor on two occasions, the
latter official refused to receive or open Mr. Ward's
second letter; whereupon that gentleman sent his
flag, under protest, and is about to seek redress
from the Cabinet at Washington. The affair had
caused much excitement in New Granada. The
new Constitution of the State of Panama was to
have been promulgated on the 15th inst. Great ex-
cursions were being made in order to have the "relig-
ious toleration" clause expanded. Several official
appointments had been made. New houses for the
meetings of the law courts and Assembly were about
to be fitted up. On the 5th inst. the passengers
from San Francisco for Aspinwall were detained in
Panama, owing to an obstruction on the railroad
track. The detention of the New Orleans mails in
Aspinwall, in order to await the arrival of the New
York letters, had caused much dissatisfaction in
Panama. Thirty-four passenger cars took one thou-
sand persons over the railroad on the 29th of Sep-
tember. In this number were four hundred women
and two hundred children. Aspinwall was quiet.
Allen Percy, of Lincoln county (Ga.) had stabbed
a man named Grant, and was in prison awaiting his
trial.The story told by a Leavenworth (Kansas) cor-
respondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, about
recent outrages committed by the "border ruffians,"
on a free citizen of Leavenworth, turns out to be
false in every particular, at least so says the St.
Louis papers.The National Convention of Colored Men met at
Philadelphia yesterday, and after electing perma-
nent officers and appointing a Committee on Rules,
adjourned for the day. About one hundred dele-
gates were present from Massachusetts, Connecti-
cut, New York and Pennsylvania.The sales of cotton, yesterday, embraced about
1,600 bales, at steady rates. Flour was more active,
including lots for export; common grades closed at
about 12 1/2c per barrel decline, while the higher
grades, including families and extras, were unchang-
ed. Wheat was in better demand, and sales more
freely made; prime lots were scarce and higher.
Canadian white sold freely at \$2 12 1/2 to \$2 25; fair to
good and Western red, at \$1 90 to \$1 92; and South-
ern red, at \$1 50 to \$1 58; prime was worth \$1 58
to \$2; good prime white do., at \$2 15 to \$2 25.
Corn was dull, and tended to lower prices, with
sales at 90c a bale, for good Western mixed.
Pork was dull and sales light. Sugar was in bet-
ter request, without change in prices. The sales em-
braced about 1,600 lbs. of Cuba unimproved, and
600 boxes. Coffee was dull and sales unimportant.
Freights were more active and some 30,000 barrels
of grain and 7,000 bbls. of flour were shipped for Li-
verpool at rates stated in another column. There
was a good demand for vessels to the South ofFrance. A vessel was reported to have been taken
up for Constantinople, at \$2 50 per bbl, though the
usual rates hitherto have been this quotation.Our despatches from Washington, published in
to-day's paper, contain a variety of interesting
news relative to political, diplomatic and personal
movements at the seat of government. Read them,
by all means.Senator Toombs, of Georgia, has accepted the
invitation of the Boston Committee on Slavery Lec-
tures to lecture in that city. He will deliver his
address on the 24th of January, and has selected
for his theme, "The consistency of African slavery
with the constitution of the United States and re-
publican institutions, and the effect of the Ameri-
can Revolution upon the African race."The evidence before the Court Martial instituted
to investigate the charges against Lieut. Horace
Haldeman, Eighth Regiment of Infantry, stationed
upon Governor's Island, terminated yesterday. Six-
teen days have been occupied, thus far, in this in-
vestigation. During the entire time all the officers of
the army—thirteen in number—constituting the
Court of Inquiry, have been unfaltering in their at-
tendance, and shown marked patience in listening
to the protracted testimony. Their decision of the
multipled points referred to therein have been
characterized with unusual promptness and impar-
tiality. The Judge Advocate—Capt. Samuel Jones,
First Regiment of Artillery—has performed the
onerous labor devolving upon him with unwearied
and faithful assiduity. The Court met again on
Friday, when counsel for the accused will submit
their written defence. The Judge Advocate will
then sum up for the prosecution, when the evidence
and accompanying papers will be laid before Gen.
Scott for his decision in the case.The Unfinished Work of the Allies in the
Black Sea—Another Ugly Job at Nikolai.We publish elsewhere in these columns an
article from the London Times, and another
from the Illustrated London News, speculating
upon the prospects of the war in the East since
the reduction of Sebastopol. From these arti-
cles it appears that after the Allies shall have
conquered the northern forts, and cleared the
whole Crimea of the Russian army, they will
yet have a very nice job of work to do in the
destruction of the Russian naval depot of Ni-
kolai. To give our readers some idea of the
place, we also publish, in connection with the
aforesaid extracts, a description of Nikolai,
from the splendid work of Count Demidoff,
on "Southern Russia and the Crimea"; also
his description of Perekop and the surround-
ing country.Into a northern arm of the Black Sea, (on
the left or west bank of which is the com-
mercial port of Odessa,) a bay, or liman, some forty
miles long and from five to ten in width, comes
from the east. This is the outlet of the
great river Dnieper. Midway, this estuary is
joined by another bay, coming down from the
north, broad, "shallow and tortuous." On
ascending this some twenty miles, we reach the
junction of the rivers Dnieper and Ingoul; and at
this point was founded by Potemkin, in behalf
of his mistress—Catherine—the city of Ni-
kolai. It is a branch of that naval establish-
ment for the Black Sea of which Sebastopol was
but the completion. Nikolai, from its
convenient water communication to the
immense resources of timber floated down the
Dnieper, and from the difficulty to a
hostile fleet of reaching it, on account of the
"tortuous and shallow" liman which connects it
with the sea, was the very place for a Russian
naval shipyard—while the bay of Sebastopol,
from its convenience to Constantinople, its
depth of water, its rocky surroundings and
narrow entrance, was the very place for the
equipping dockyards and the fortified rendez-
vous of the Czar's Black Sea squadron in times
of war. With the destruction of this rendez-
vous, the naval vessels which had sought
shelter within its circle of fortifications have
been destroyed; but we have no information
that this disaster has annihilated the Russian
Black Sea fleet. How many of its ships have
found a refuge at Nikolai, how many others
are there upon the stocks or in progress of
completion, it is now the business of the Allies to
discover.From the situation of Nikolai, however,
and from the information received of the move-
ment to that quarter of the Grand Duke Con-
stantine, chief of the Russian Navy, and the
Emperor Alexander, we may safely conclude
that the French and English will find it and its
approaches in a posture of defence which will
admit of no holiday operation. Every point
of that tortuous and shallow bay will probably
be found strongly fortified; and even should
an allied flotilla cut their way through to Ni-
kolai, they may arrive there to find themselves
before a still more formidable nest of earth-
works than those of Sebastopol, and with an
army behind them and in the plains of two or
three hundred thousand men. At Nikolai
we enter from the southward into Continental
European Russia, and into the midst of those
extensive mixed colonies—agricultural and
military—the remnants of which have by no
means been exhausted by their contributions to
the defence of Sebastopol.We presume, in this view, that the Allies,
from their past experience, will not venture
upon either a naval or land expedition to Ni-
kolai short of the reduction of the forts on
the north side of Sebastopol harbor, a decisive
meeting with Gortschakoff in the Crimea, and
his expulsion from that territory. But, with
the absolute occupation of the Crimea, the
next question to the Allies is the invasion of
Russia proper at Nikolai. They may seize
Odessa—they may send a squadron of steamers
up the Dnieper, and lay the commercial vil-
lage of Kherson in ashes; but their next im-
portant military movement in the East must, from
all present appearances, be Nikolai, whether
the Czar and his brother, the Grand Admiral,
have repaired, to devise the ways and means
for a fitting reception to the fleets and armies
of the enemies.We have no idea that the Czar will attempt
the re-conquest of the Crimea. The game there,
with the loss of Sebastopol and his fleet, is
lost. At Nikolai he will be three hundred
miles nearer the mass of his reinforcements
and supplies, and the Allies will be removed
an additional corresponding distance from
theirs and their present base of operations.
In this view, the prospect is rather gloomy
for the reduction of Russia to a humiliating
peace. We await the arrival of the steamer
for more light.THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA—THE CHIEF-
MAGISTRATE OF THE LITTLE SWORD ORGAN.—In sum-
ming up the results of two-thirds of the State
of Pennsylvania, our lesser Seward organ
argues that if the Seward faction have thus far
lost only about thirty thousand votes since
last year, they may possibly hold their own in
the remaining third of the State, in which
case Nicholson, the fusion candidate for Canal
Commissioner, will still be elected. Let Dog-
berry reflect.Affairs in Cuba—Concha and the Adminis-
tration.Our Havana correspondents have given us
a very full detail of the current news at Ha-
vana, in the letters we have lately publish-
ed; but a careful study of passing events
in Cuba, shows that there is something more
in the acts and policy of the government
than meets the eye of the merely casual
observer. General Concha is evi-
dently beginning to feel more confidence in
the seat preserved to him by the watchful
zeal and disinterested efforts of Secretaries
Merced and Davis, assisted by the recently de-
veloped discord among the gentlemen of the
Cuban Junta, and is taking effective measures
to consolidate his power and to carry out the
long since adopted English policy for Cuba.The Havana newspapers come to us filled
with new orders and decrees, all of which are
written in the most perfect autocratic style,
and evince both the power and the will to gov-
ern. Centralization, to a far greater extent
than has ever been seen before on this con-
tinent, is the ruling idea, and from present
appearances there is no obstacle in the island
sufficient to arrest Concha. In his course. The
Diario de la Marina, in commenting upon the
first batch of new decrees, significantly says
that "they derive a greater importance from
the fact that they arise from a general plan to
effect equal improvements in every sphere of
social life."This sounds to us very like the announce-
ments of the new policy of the government,
which the same paper contained on the ac-
cession of General Pezuela to power, nearly two
years since, when the British abolition policy
was first admitted into Cuba. It was his at-
tempt "to effect improvements in every sphere
of social life," as the Diario adroitly calls it,
that shook the Spanish power in Cuba to its
centre, and which, but for the assistance of
Merced and Jeff Davis, would have erected a
republic there more than a year since. This
is a dangerous question for any Captain-Gen-
eral to touch, as General Concha well knows.
It hurled his predecessor from power, and
gave to him on his second advent to the island
the opportunity to claim the title of "Preser-
ver of Cuba," through the execution of the
man who had been his best friend, upon the
unsubstantiated accusation of an escaped criminal.Another evidence of the admission of British
ideas into the ruling policy in Cuba, and of
a continuation of the abolition theories intro-
duced by General Pezuela, we find in a charac-
teristic article in the same paper. The writer
contrasts the state of material prosperity
exhibited by Mexico and Brazil, and argues
that the superiority of the latter is due to her
imperial political system, and not to the
organization of her labor. Until within the
last two years the discussion of questions rela-
tive to the organization of labor has been pro-
hibited to the Cuban press, which is under a
strict censorship by the government. In the
revelation of public feeling that followed the
avowal of abolition sentiments by General
Pezuela, these discussions were stopped, and
their renewal at this time possesses a deep
significance.But probably the most pertinent evidence of
the introduction of British ideas into the ruling
policy of Cuba, under the Marcy and Concha
way existing there, is the establishment of a
vast national bank, and the adoption of a
paper currency system. The class government
of England has found its strongest support in
the Bank of England system, and a vast paper
currency and national debt. It concentrates
the management of an immense conservative
party in a bank parlor, and binds millions to
the behests of a few men in power, by the
mighty ties of the purse. The adoption of the
national bank theory of government by the
Spanish power in Cuba, can be easily traced to
the influence of English minds. The Spaniards
have never been a banking people, nor have
they ever comprehended the power of the credit
system as a conservative element, while this
knowledge and its application have been
peculiarly a British institution.The American mind repelled it through a
series of financial distresses that put the iron will
of Andrew Jackson to the most severe test,
and exercised it from our political system.
When the scheme of a great bank was first
proposed in Cuba, it met with universal oppo-
sition there, for all classes saw in it the most
effective instrument of tyranny; but the power
of the government, brought to bear upon indi-
viduals, and making a refusal to subscribe to
the stock a test of disaffection, has succeeded
in filling up the subscription list. Slowly, but
with sure steps, is a British policy being wove
like a net round the Island of Cuba, with the
assistance of the imbecile policy of the Pierce
administration and the selfish schemes of
Marcy and Davis; and the seeds of a final strug-
gle upon the social question in that island are
being sown broadcast. A new Hayti may
come, but the Cabinet, like the ostrich,
hides its head, and, not seeing the danger,
fondly believes it is safe. Under the instiga-
tions of the Anglo-French intervention policy
in both hemispheres, the climax may be reach-
ed sooner than they dream; and then will they
be found, like the five foolish virgins, with
their lamps untrimmed, and themselves dis-
missed with scorn.LIEUT. GEN. SCOTT.—As Gen. Scott was
riding down Broadway last Monday morning,
his horse slipped upon the smooth pavement
and he was obliged to alight. Immediately a
host of friends from the crowd that was pass-
ing gathered around the gallant old soldier,
and congratulated him on the good news from
Washington—the report that Attorney General
Cushing had decided in favor of his back pay.
But this rumor, like all good reports of the
present administration, soon proved fallacious.It may not be uninteresting to many of our
readers to know that at least three of the most
distinguished ex-Attorneys Generals of the
United States have already given decided and
elaborate opinions in favor of the back pay to
Gen. Scott; and that similar opinions have
been given by several others of the most emi-
nent lawyers in the country. Indeed, the case
seems too plain and clear to require much
time for a correct opinion; and we are led to
apprehend, from the long delay which has at-
tended the action of Attorney General Cushing,
that he is taking time to cover up a false po-
sition by specious argument; and that he is pre-
paring one of those documents—not unknown
in his personal history—which are best dis-
posed of by getting another person to go pri-
vately before a magistrate, and assume, under
oath, their authorship.We learn that the war-worn veteran whom
this imbecile administration is keeping out of
his honest dues, is at present suffering severelyfrom an attack of influenza. It is a shame to
see his old age, which is crowned with honor,
overpowered by the meanness of his petty foes.
The people will put this right.The News from Mexico and Financiering
by Telegraph.It must be admitted that the electric tele-
graph is not only a great discovery, but has
become also a great institution. Its power for
evil and for good is almost equal to the human
tongue, and like that lingue member, it can
be used either for truth or falsehood. For the
latter purpose it is often brought in requisition
to proclaim an inaccurate state of the
money or cotton market abroad, or fabulous
election majorities at home. And now the
last feat in this line is to announce im-
portant news from Mexico, which turns out to be an
extensive fabrication, not founded, even, on
fact. Truth may be told without any object
to be gained or purpose served, but when
falsehood comes along the telegraph it is
reasonable to suppose some other wires are at
work in addition to those in use for electrical
communications. Upon this supposition, we
may reasonably account for the information
received last Sunday from Mexico, by the way
of the New Orleans telegraph, under date of
the 12th inst., that Alvarez had been elected
President, but that the army in the capital
would not recognize his authority; that hard
fighting was anticipated; that General La
Vega had once more assumed military com-
mand; that Carrera was once more President
ad interim; that they had refused to arrest the
ministers of Santa Anna and to arm the Na-
tional Guard.We are not aware that this news affected the
stock market, or the nerves of those interest-
ed in Aztec politics; but when taken in connection
with important negotiations and importunities
then progressing at Washington, it is signifi-
cant, if not suggestive. An effort is now
making to induce the Executive at Washington
to cash the drafts for three millions drawn
by Santa Anna on the United States Treas-
ury on account of the Gadsden
purchase, which sum is to be paid under
the treaty, upon the boundary line being
defined by the commissioners of both govern-
ments. The boundary line, however, has not
yet been so defined; but the holders of the
drafts propose to admit the line as run by the
American Commissioner, in order that the
new administration in Mexico may not have
it in their power to stop the payment of these
bills of exchange. Hence the desire to create
the impression that the friends of Santa Anna
are still in authority in Mexico, and would
sanction the liquidation of the indebtedness at
this time; and hence the falsehoods of the
telegraphic despatch from New Orleans to
strengthen that impression. It seems, how-
ever, that the drafts will not be paid, for the
simple reason, no doubt, that the time for pay-
ment, according to the stipulations of the
treaty, has not arrived, and consequently these
drafts of Santa Anna, like his prestige and
popularity, are at a sad discount.After this fictitious news had full time to
operate upon those at Washington for whom
it was intended, and after it had failed, we re-
ceived yesterday a second telegraphic despatch
from the same quarter, dated the 13th inst.,
confirming the true condition of public affairs
in Mexico. From this account all hopes of pay-
ment of these three million drafts are at an
end. Alvarez has been elected President; the
garrison in the capital has sent in its adhesion
to his command. General Garcia Conde—ex-
iled by Santa Anna, and brother of the Garcia
Conde of the boundary survey—has been
named Commandant of the city of Mexico. A
new Cabinet has also been named, at the head
of which is Melchor Ocampo, as Minister of
Foreign Relations. This gentleman was for-
merly Governor of Michoacan, and more re-
cently exiled by Santa Anna. As he has spent
many years in foreign countries, and is im-
bued with liberal ideas, in addition to his fine
talents and extensive acquirements, the ap-
pointment may be viewed as an excellent se-
lection. Our readers will be pleased to learn
that the gallant Comonfort, who has recently
done his country much good service, is placed
at the head of the War and Navy Department.
Don Guillermo Prieto is called once more to
the post of Minister of Finance. As he was
formerly in the same position in the adminis-
tration of Gen. Arista, where he was desirous
to induce Congress to modify the then exist-
ing illiberal tariff, we may form some idea of
his financial policy for the future. Having written
and published much on financial and other
subjects, he has acquired a high standing for
his talents and industry; and having been sent
out of the capital, and afterwards imprisoned
by Santa Anna, his principles at this time are
beyond reproach. Senor Juarez, the new
Minister of the Interior and Justice, is not so
well known in the capital, being noted only
for the success of his administration as Gov-
ernor of the State of Oajaca, from the time of
the evacuation of the American army until
the last advent of his Serene Highness, Santa
Anna. The prosperity of Oajaca under his
administration was the subject of much com-
ment and admiration throughout the whole
republic, in so much that none other was com-
parable with its progress in the various branches
of government.We believe that all these ministers may be
claimed as belonging to the Puro party, which
has for its platform an utter repugnance to a
standing army, high tariffs, and the passport
system, along with a great desire for freedom
of the press, and that the wealthy clergy should
be taught as soon as possible to imitate the
virtuous poverty of Him, the meek and lowly,
who was crucified.CABINET NEWS.—Our telegraphic advices of
this morning, from Washington, are somewhat
interesting. Curious movement that of a
special ambassador from St. Petersburg to
Washington, at this time! Ten to one the
Czar will be humbugged by the friendly pro-
testations and insinuations of Messrs. Pierce
and Marcy. They will not be ready to force
the passage of the Danish straits until those
six new steam frigates are finished, and then—
they will beam out. We judge from the Ostend
manifesto, Cuba, Central America, Dominica,
the Kosztia letter, and the inaugural.We are inclined to place no small degree of
importance to the alleged fresh start of Mr.
Buchanan among the Kitchen Cabinet wire
workers, since the Pennsylvania election. We
should not be surprised, were the experiment
at once attempted here of uniting the hard-
and soft-softs upon him, if it were to be entirely
successful in time for our November election.
Unquestionably, there is nothing in the acts,
projects or candidates of the Cabinet upon
which our democracy can be harmonized.FREE LOVERS AND THEIR ORGANS.—We give,
elsewhere, a condensed résumé of an article
which appeared in the Tribune of yesterday,
in relation to the extraordinary establishment
which has been set up in Broadway.This account contains much that ought not
to be published, and we have endeavored to
make it as decent as possible; at the same time
showing the whole free love bumbling in its na-
tive deformity and beastliness. Greeley,
Nichols, Andrews, and the rest, may try to dis-
guise the fact as much as they will, but it is
plain that lust and sensuality are the main
causes of the success of the Club in Broadway.
They may talk as much as they please of so-
cial enjoyment, passionate attraction, indi-
vidual sovereignty, or any other mystic terms,
to tickle the ears of silly women, but the fact re-
mains the same. It is only a brothel on a new
plan. Even at this moment the old story in
the Decameron, where two men exchanged
wives and lived under the same roof, is being
acted over again. Other things, worse than
this, such as the abandonment of a woman to
poverty and crime by her seducer, a leading
free lover, and the prostitution of a foreigner—
a stranger that was taken in—will be found
more fully alluded to elsewhere.About two months since we gave an exposé
of a settlement of free lovers in Wisconsin,
and referred to the parent establishment here.
The leaders then declared that the doctrine was
only carried out theoretically in this city. The
facts given to-day from the Fourierite organ,
show that this is a falsehood, and that already
several young women have been ruined and
abandoned by these licentious rascals.The Tribune has long been the especial organ
of these philosophers, and has long advocated
their peculiar doctrines. To its influence,
mainly, we must ascribe the success of this
free love movement, and its editors are respon-
sible for the harm that it has done and will
do. It is only socialism broken out in a new
and more dangerous form than usual. It is an
assemblage of social outcasts—men and wo-
men—for unlawful purposes, and it ought to
be broken up by the police.STRONG LANGUAGE IN HIGH QUARTERS.—Our
Washington telegraphic correspondent has re-
ported to us that, in a letter from General
Scott to a gentleman in Washington, he says
that the Secretary of War has acted towards
him "vindictively, maliciously and meanly."
Probably the late "sharp correspondence" be-
tween these distinguished parties, when
brought to light before Congress, will estab-
lish this charge. We don't know; but from
all that has transpired in the case, the adminis-
tration has acted very "meanly," if not "vin-
dictively and maliciously" towards the Gen-
eral-in-Chief of the army, in the matter of his
pay as Lieutenant-General, and in other small
matters of persecution. We must await the
production of the correspondence.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Affairs at the National Capital.

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL AMBASSADOR FROM RUSSIA—
WHAT FOR?—THE GAME FOR THE PRESIDENCY—
BUCHANAN AND COBB—WHAT WILL THE VIR-
GINIANS SAY?—A DUEL ON THE TAPIS, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1855.

By the last arrival from Europe, Mr. Marcy, Secretary
of State, received a despatch from Mr. Seymour, our Minis-
ter at the Russian court, notifying him of an extraordinary
diplomatic appointment to the United States. The person
thus selected by His Imperial Majesty is known in the
diplomatic world for more than ordinary ability. Besides
having possessed the confidence of the deceased Emperor,
he comes clothed with the highest diplomatic power
known to the Russian court, and his arrival here is short-
ly expected. I understand that the ordinary affairs of
the Russian Ministry, as now existing, will be permitted
to go on as usual.I also understand that, after due lapse of time, the de-
claration to the United States (as the will of the Czar)
will be made, announcing as a Russian order, the en-
tire freedom of those seas and ports to the commerce of
the world which are now one of the principal causes of
the continuance of the war. With the present blockade
of the Allies this will not amount to much; but in the
event of peace it may result in the establishment of a
new order of things, on the basis of free trade, to the gen-
eral advantage of the world.Since the Pennsylvania election, it is agreed here in
the Kitchen Cabinet, that Mr. Buchanan's turn has
at last come for the White House, and that he cannot be
denied. Pierce is resigned to his fate, they say; Marcy
is taciturn; Jeff Davis begins to look about him; and
Cushing is completely beggared. The Pennsylvania elec-
tion has settled the matter, and he, as the Northern
State that has broken the backbone of the Seward coali-
tion, is adjudged as fairly entitled to the premium for
"66. Next, as second on the ticket, it is decided that
General Grant, with a hearing, and either Governor Cobb
or the terrible Toombs will be entirely acceptable. What
the Virginians will say to all this—the steady Virginia
democracy, who first broke down the "inviolability" of
Pierce—remains to be seen. [At all events, the judgment
of the Kitchen Cabinet is that Pennsylvania has put Bu-
chanan ahead of every one, and that Mr. Pierce is re-
signed to his fate.]It is rumored here that the challenges between Messrs.
Faulkner and Doteler have been renewed, and prepara-
tions are making for a hostile meeting. Each party
threatens the other with a publication of their correspon-
dence.There is now here a horde of politicians from Penn-
sylvania, besieging the administration for appointments.
Gen. Pierce, I understand, refuses to act until Vir-
ginia returns.The slop-of-war St. Louis, Capt. Livingston, is ordered
to the coast of Africa. The officers will report on the
22d inst. at Philadelphia.Hon. C. M. Conrad, of Louisiana, and Hon. Charles
Brown, of Pennsylvania, arrived to-day and are stopping
at Willard's.

Prince John Van Buren on the Stamp.

CANTON, ST. LAWRENCE CO., Oct. 16—9 P. M.

John Van Buren addressed a large meeting at Canton,
this evening. Hon. John Fine presided.Mr. Van Buren commenced by taking up the resolu-
tions of the State Convention of the 29th of August, re-
lating to internal improvements, the financial policy
of the State, the Maine law, Know Nothingism, and slavery;
and showed that the democratic party occupied the true
position upon all these questions. Whilst he strongly
disapproved of the passage of the Nebraska bill, he un-
derstood to show that a faithful execution of its pro-
visions would keep Kansas free. He commended the ad-
ministration of Franklin Pierce, in relation to the na-
tional position of the democratic party in opposition to
the Know Nothings, and said that the security and
peace of the country depended upon upholding the demo-
cratic party. He denounced fusion in all its shapes,
and pronounced Mr. Seward a mere political agitator.
He eulogized Elias Wright, and closed with a strong ap-
peal to the democracy of St. Lawrence to unite with their
brethren throughout the State in achieving a victory,
which he pronounced as certain as any future event
could be.

New York Senatorial Nominations.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1855.

Mr. Pierce, late Senator from Ulster and Greene, was to-
day nominated for re-election, by acclamation.Hon. Elkanah Sherrill, who was the late Senator from
the Tenth district—Ulster and Greene.

Hon. R. N. Y., Oct. 16, 1855.

The American Union Convention to-day nominated
John J. Castle for Senator from this district.

SARATOGA, Oct. 16, 1855.

The republicans have nominated Thomas R. Hopkins,
of Washington county, for Senator from the Tenth dis-
trict, and the Know Nothings have nominated Jacob A.
Smith, also of Washington county, as their candidate for
the same office.

Count Calendar's Trial This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 10, 43, 52, 56, 70,
82, 83, 84, 85.SHERMAN vs. Special Term—Nos. 57, 76, 78, 103,
106, 217 to 224, N. Y.

SHERMAN vs. Special